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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/462,295	01/06/2000	AKIHISA NAKAJIMA	15689.52	4919

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EXAMINER	
NGUYEN, DAVID Q	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2681	

DATE MAILED: 10/15/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/462,295	NAKAJIMA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	David Q Nguyen	2681	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *25 June 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-10,22,25-27,31 and 32* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-10,22 and 25-27* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *31 and 32* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *25*.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 04/09/04 and 06/25/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to Applicants' Remarks on page 13 and 14, applicants argue: "the IP address does not include a location address, much less a location address which identifies an access link termination node for which (a user of) the mobile host 10 has carried out location registration. Therefore, Perkins does not describe, teach or suggest "an IP address of the user in the mobile communications network system including a location address which identifies an access link termination node for which the user has carried out location registration and a user identifier which identifies the user" as recited in independent Claims 1,26. Furthermore, Perkins does not describe, teach or suggest "an IP address of the user in the mobile communication network system including a location address of the user and a user identifier which identifies the user" as recited in independent claim 27".

Examiner disagrees because in Perkins et al., the IP address includes the location address identifying an access link termination node for which a user has carried out location registration and a user identifier which identifies the user (please see the reference).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 22 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Perkins et al. (US Patent 5,442,633).

Regarding claims 22 and 25, Perkins disclose a packet data transmission medium in a mobile communications network system for routing a packet using an IP address between a user in a mobile communications network system and a user inside or outside the mobile communications network system (see abstract and fig. 2), said packet data transmission medium storing an IP address of the user in the mobile communications network system including a location address which identifies an access link terminal node for which the user carried out location registration and a user identifier which identifies the user into a packet transmitted and/or received by the user (see fig. 3 and col. 7, lines 29-46); wherein the packet data transmission medium consists of a packet data signal (see abstract; col. 5, lines 7-67, col. 6, lines 1-46; col. 11, lines 41-68).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-9, 26-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Voit et al (US Patent Number 6215790) in view of Perkins et al. (US Patent 5,442,633).

Regarding claims 1-3, Voit et al disclose a packet transmission method and system in a mobile communications network system for routing a packet using an IP address between a user inside or outside the mobile communications network system (see fig. 1 and abstract), said packet transmission method and system comprising the steps of:

generating an IP address of the user in the mobile communications network system (see col. 18, lines 8-18). Voit et al are silent to mention the IP address including the location address which identifies an access link termination node for which the user has carried out location registration and a user identifier identifies the user; storing the generated IP address into a packet transmitted and/or received by the user in the mobile communication network system; and routing the packet in according with the location address and the user identifier in the IP address, wherein the location address has a hierarchical structure; and the hierarchical structure comprising at least a network identifier indicating a subdivided network of the mobile communication network, and a node identifier provided in connection with a termination node of an access link in the network.

However, Perkins et al disclose the IP address including the location address which identifies an access link termination node for which the user has carried out location registration and a user identifier identifies the user (see col. 5, lines 7-17); storing the generated IP address into a packet transmitted and/or received by the user in the mobile communication network system (see fig. 3b; col. 7, lines 29-46); routing the packet in according with the location address and the user identifier in the IP address (see col. 6, lines 39-46), wherein the location address has

a hierarchical structure; and the hierarchical structure comprising at least a network identifier indicating a subdivided network of the mobile communication network, and a node identifier provided in connection with a termination node of an access link in the network (see col. 4, lines 36-67, col. 5, lines 1-67; col. 6, lines 1-16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above teaching of Perkin to Voit in order to keep track location where user establishes connection with one called party who may or may not be located at any one of a number of specified destinations or who may be mobile.

Regarding claims 4-5, the method of Voit et al in view of Perkins also disclose steps of routing the packet to the network in according with the network identifier; routing the packet to the termination node in according with the node identifier; and transmitting the packet from the termination node by selecting an access link of a related mobile communications network in according with the user identifier (see col. 11, lines 40-68, col. 12, lines 1-17 of Perkins); routing the packet to the termination node, referring to the location address in its entirety, and transmitting the packet from the termination node by selecting an access link of a related mobile communications network in according with the user identifier (see col. 6, lines 26-46 of Perkins).

Regarding claim 6, the method of Voit et al in view of Perkins also disclose at least the location address constituting the IP address is transmitted to the user in the mobile communications network system or to the user inside or outside the mobile communications network system, when an access link is established between the user in the mobile communications network system and the mobile communications network system (see abstract; col. 5, lines 7-67, col. 6, lines 1-46; col. 11, lines 41-68 of Perkin).

Regarding claims 7, the method of Voit et al in view of Perkins also disclose storing an IP address in connection with a domain name in a database in a domain-name server (see col. 18, lines 1-19 of Voit); having the domain-name server send the IP address back to the user in the mobile communications network system or to the user inside outside mobile communications network system in response to an inquiry from the user about the IP address using the domain name; and having the user that sends the inquiry carry out a packet communication using the IP address sent back (see col. 16, lines 37-67; col. 18, lines 34-67; and fig. 1 of Voit).

Regarding claims 8-9, the method of Voit et al in view of Perkins also disclose when the inquiry is sent to the domain-name server, if the access link is not established then an access link is established (see col. 16, lines 37-67; col. 17, lines 1-67; and col. 18, lines 19-29; fig. 3 of Voit); the domain-name server generates the IP address by acquiring from the mobile communications network system a location address of the user in the mobile communications network system (see col. 18, lines 1-29 of Voit).

Regarding claims 26, Voit et al discloses a processing method in a mobile communications network system for routing a packet using an IP address between a user in a mobile communications network system and a user inside or outside the mobile communications network system, the processing method and the system comprising the steps of: generating an IP address of the user in the mobile communication network system (see col. 18, lines 8-18); and notifying a domain-name server of the generated IP address (see col. 18, lines 8-18). Voit et al are silent to mention the IP address including a location address which identifies an access link termination node for which the user has carried out location registration and a user identifier which identifies the user, storing the notified IP address in connection with a domain name of the

user in the mobile communications network system, in a database in the domain-name server. However, Perkin et al disclose the IP address including a location address which identifies an access link termination node for which the user has carried out location registration and a user identifier which identifies the user (see col. 5, lines 7-18); and storing the notified IP address in connection with a domain name of the user in the mobile communications network system, in a database in the domain-name server (see col. 6, lines 26-38; see fig. 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above teaching of Perkin to Voit in order to keep track location where user establishes connection with one called party who may or may not be located at any one of a number of specified destinations or who may be mobile.

Regarding claim 27, Voit et al discloses a processing method in a mobile communications network system for routing a packet using an IP address between a user in a mobile communications network system and a user inside or outside the mobile communications network system, the processing method and the system comprising the steps of: generating, at a domain-name server, an IP address of the user in the mobile communication network system (see col. 18, lines 8-18). Voit et al are silent to mention the IP address including a location address of the user and a user identifier which identifies the user, by acquiring the location address from apparatus managing a location address of the user; storing the generated IP address in connection with a domain name of the user in the mobile communications network system, in a database in the domain-name server. However, Perkin et al disclose the IP address including a location address of the user and a user identifier which identifies the user, by acquiring the location address from apparatus managing a location address of the user (see col. 5, lines 7-18); and

storing the generated IP address in connection with a domain name of the user in the mobile communications network system, in a database in the domain-name server (see col. 6, lines 26-38; see fig. 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above teaching of Perkin to Voit in order to keep track location where user establishes connection with one called party who may or may not be located at any one of a number of specified destinations or who may be mobile.

4. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Voit et al (US Patent Number 6215790) in view of Perkins et al. (US Patent 5,442,633) and further in view of over the admitted prior art

Regarding claim 10, the method of Voit et al in view of Perkins is silent to disclose the packet including the IP address is routed in according with the IP address with or without encapsulating the packet. However, the admitted prior art discloses the packet including the IP address is routed in according with the IP address with or without encapsulating the packet (see page 1, 10-17; page 2, lines 1-15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above teaching of the admitted prior art to the method of Voit et al in view of Perkins in order to increase an amount of the information to be transmitted.

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claims 31-32 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Regarding claims 31-32, the process method of Voit in view of Perkin is silent to mention referring to a memory managing access link establishment status of a user in the domain-name server, when an inquiry regarding the user is sent to the domain-name server; commanding an access link termination node in whose area the user is visiting, to establish an access link is not established for the user; establishing, at the access link termination node, an access link between the access link termination node and the user; and providing, at the access link termination node, the user with the location address, when the access link established; setting a flag indicating access link establishment in the memory managing access link establishment status, when the access link is established and the IP address is newly register, as claimed in claim 31.

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Q Nguyen whose telephone number is 703-605-4254. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM-5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Hudspeth can be reached on 703-308-4825. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DN

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